The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1856. VOL. 6---NO. 48

CRATIC PIONEER.

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L. D. STARKE,

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POETRY.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

BY J. W. WELCH.

e little rosewood casket
hich *is resting* on the stand,
's a package of old letters,
ened by a cherished hand,
ou go and bring them, sister,
d read them o'er to night?
often tried, but could not,
the tear that dimmed my sight.

up closer to me, sister,
me lean upon thy breast,
r tide of life is ebbing,
I fain would be at rest.
the letters he has written—
whose voice I've often heard—
them over love, distinctly,
t I may lose not e'en a word.

him, sister, when you see him,
at I never ceased to love;
I *dying, prayed to meet him*
a *better home above:*
him that I ne'er upbraided,
a word of censure spoke,
his silence and his absence,
heart had well nigh broke.

him that I watched his coming,
en the noon-tide sun was high,
hen at eve the angels
their star-lamps in the sky;
en I saw he came not,
him that I did not chide,
t I ever loved him—
t I blessed him when I died.

in the grave's white garment
have wrapped my form around
ve laid me down to slumber
the quiet church-yard ground,
the pictures and the letters
se against my pulseless heart;
r years have been together,
d in death we may not part.

ready now, dear sister,
u may read the letters o'er,
listen to the words of him
om I shall see no more;
re you shall have finished,
ld I calmly fall asleep—
eep in death—and wake not,
ile sister, do not weep.

POLITICAL.

CH OF HON. W. PRESTON OF KENTUCKY,

d in the National Democratic Con- n at Cincinnati, June 6, 1856.

PRESTON, of Kentucky, being call- spoke as follows:—Mr. President, but feel deeply sensible of the which this Convention has conferred by its call. The great democracy tion have this day assembled here nounced their principles to the and, as representatives of these s, have nominated James Bucha- Pennsylvania, and J. C. Breecken- Kentucky, for President and Vice t of these United States. The ex- with which these nominations have ived prove how deep and earnes entions of the democracy, in the ing contest, to vindicate their achieve a victory. I heard the ment which proclaimed the veter- an of Pennsylvania as the can- of the democratic party, ring his birth amidst the applause of ions of thirty-two States, and as an auspicious omen of victory; the name of an old comrade in ds, and a bosom friend, was add- e second office, then the deepest tion filled my heart. He is en- to us by many cherished memories can but regard with heartfelt pride dence of the appreciation of his men. Perhaps, Mr. President, y has usurped more than her share ors in this Convention. James an was a son of her early adoption. , for a time, a citizen of the State, ever short was the period of his ip, his subsequent renown causes asure the recollection with honest The other nominee is a native of e, a grandson of that John Breck- who introduced the memorable res- of the States' rights creed. The of his life and the energy of his in- command the respect and confidence people of this generation. With ticket, Kentucky will move forward e same generosity of impulse for emption of the country that marked uggles for the statesman of Ash- The news of his nomination, which being transmitted by telegraph to ple, will be received with acclama- joy and triump. But why do I here?

y is it necessary for me to respond call of the Convention; who but a short time since, belonged to the old, honored organization, the adversary of the democratic party on great questions of public policy? I find that organization dissolved, and myself and thousands of others driven, for the maintenance of our constitutional rights, into the ranks of our former opponents. The last two years have witnessed the dissolution of the whig party, and the uprising of a deluge of fanatical factions which threatened to overwhelm the equal rights of the States, the constitution of the country, and the prosperity of the people.

I am one of those two or three hundred thousand old whigs who, disclaiming the shallow heresies and proscription tenets of the miscalled American party, scorn all duplicity, abjure all compromise and rather choose to stand in honorable alliance with our former opponents in defence of that constitution which makes us one people, than to take the senseless and absurd oaths of the wretched Know Nothing Order. During this time the democrats have proven themselves equal to their ancient reputation; but it is now our enviable fortune to aid in the battle and share in the glory of victory. Not the acquisition of Louisiana, with her fertile plains—not the annexation of Texas, which extended the empire still further southward—not the planting of our standard upon the turrets of Mexico, or the struggles that won the golden shores of California, will equal in moment or importance that great contest upon which we now enter, for the preservation of our internal tranquillity, the maintainance of our laws, the restoration of concord and the perpetuation of the grand political system bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers.

For the defence of these principles, the democratic party stand in battle array, against all adversaries defiant in their patriotism, energetic in the virtue and conscious purity of their motives—that they will maintain them with impregnable strength against the assaults of every adversary of true republicanism. In that battle not less than two hundred thousand earnest and most devoted adherents to the old whig party will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with them, animated by no hope but for the public welfare, forgetful of the past and determined by a bold and fearless alliance to win the victory in the approaching Presidential contest.

Before resuming my seat, I desire to allude to some of those members of the democratic party who are assembled here to-day, and who, in the tempest and fury of the fanaticism which burst loose upon the country upon the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, stood firm and immoveable, among the foremost of whom was Douglas, the first of all that noble band of statesmen—the one who led the forlorn hope for the restoration of the equal rights of the States. These men came forward for the maintenance of the true doctrine of democracy. The storm burst upon them in all violence, but they stood with steadfast courage like the three hundred at Thermopylæ, and braved its fury They were left prostrate on the field of public affairs, and if they should never rise again they might claim to have inscribed upon their monument the words that commemorated the fate of the defenders of Greece:—'Go, stranger, and at Lacedemonia tell them that, obedient to her laws, we fell.' But I cannot believe that such will be the result of their patriotic courage, believing they are not dead, but only for a time overthrown, and that the democracy here around me will lift them in their arms, bind up their wounds, and amidst the danger of the fight hail them leaders in the approaching contest.

We stand here to-day, Mr. President, in the midst of a most imposing assembly—among the delegations of thirty-two States, demonstrating their nationality by the unanimity with which they declare their principles and announce their candidates. No other party in the land can challenge such an equality. I claim for them superiority, and rest that superiority on nationality. No factions divide us—no discordant ideas rend us—and standing here in Cincinnatti, and looking to the shore of my native Kentucky, I can say with truth, no geographical line, no mountain, no river severs, our party. Under these views, Mr. President, I as one of the old whigs—and there were thousands of others—embark in this campaign. We come in unconnected with any traditional glories of democracy, without any of its achievements emblazoned on our shields, but we come determined to ride deep into the camps of the foes that beleaguer us, and to win our spurs upon the field.

THE OPPOSITION PRESS ON THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Democracy complete their ticket by the nomination of Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, for Vice President. We are not much acquainted with this gentleman, but we are under the impression that he is fitter for the first place than the "sage of Wheatland." It is the first time, in our day, that the Democrats have approached the Whigs in the character of their ticket. Buchanan and Breckenridge are respectable—quite as much so as Fillmore and Donelson.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

If we are destined to have another Democratic President, it will be some satisfaction to feel that of all the candidates put in nomination for that exalted office, Mr. Buchanan is likely to prove the least objectionable. His mature age, his long experience as a statesman, the high positions he has previously filled, and the manner in which he has performed the various duties which have been devolved upon him, lead us to hope that, in the event of his election as Chief Magistrate, he will be governed by a sense of national responsibility which will atone, in some degree, for the many political errors of his predecessor. Of the three principal nominees, Mr. Buchanan may be regarded as decidedly the safest.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Our readers will perceive, by the accounts under our telegraphic head, that the contest in the Cincinnati Convention has resulted in the nomination of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing election.

The nomination of this gentleman has been confidently claimed by his political friends for some time past, notwithstanding the general, if not unanimous, favor which the re-election of President Pierce was supposed to have obtained in the South by the tenor of his last annual message. Strong as Mr. Buchanan was regarded, we are not so much surprised at his ultimate success as that, considering the formidableness of his competitors, he should have received the required two-thirds of the Convention after so brief a contest.

He is the choice of his party, and it is not for us to praise or to blame their selection. But we may say, without offence, we suppose, that the party might have done worse; we know not that it could have done better, although there are eminent men in it of equal ability and experience, if not of equal devotion to the party. Mr. BUCHANAN is a man of character, of stainless private life, and of long and varied experience in public affairs. As a gentleman we have nothing to object to him save his party politics and party career, and, although we trust that the anti-Democratic conservative power of the country will be able to beat him, yet if they should fail they may still hope that his success will give to the country a President who will prove a friend to the Union and more conservative in his administration than is the political platform upon which he has been placed by the Convention.

At the time the above was written, information of the selection of a candidate for Vice President had not been received.

[From the Norfolk Herald.]

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The labors of the Cincinnati convention have come to end much sooner than any one had just reason to hope for, resulting in the unanimous nomination, on the seventeenth ballot of Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, and of Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, on the second ballot, for the Vice Presidency.

We believe that this nomination is the most conservative one that the Democratic party could have made; and allowing Mr. Buchanan the benefit of the statute of limitations with regard to his earlier political course, which it would be exceedingly difficult to square with the precepts of modern Democracy, he will doubtless receive a larger vote from that party at the South than any other of their prominent men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CRIMINAL WITNESS.

In the spring of '48 I was called to Jackson to attend court, having been engaged to defend a young man accused of robbing the mail. I had a long conference with my client, and he acknowledged to me that on the night when the mail was robbed he had been with a party of dissipated companions over to Topham, and that on returning they met the mail carrier on horseback coming from Jackson.—Some of his companions were very drunk, and they proposed to stop the carrier and overhaul his bag. The roads were very muddy at the time, and the coach could not run. My client assured me that he not only had no hand in robbing the mail, but that he tried to dissuade his companions. But they would not listen to him. One of them slipped up behind the carrier and knocked him from the horse. Then they bound and blindfolded him, and having tied him to a tree they took the mail bag, and made off to a neighboring field, where they overhauled it, finding some five hundred dollars in money in various letters. He went with them, but in no way did he have any hand in the crime.—Those who did it fled, and as the carrier recognized him in the party, he had been arrested.

The mail bag had been found as well as the letters. Those letters from which money had been taken, were kept, by order of the officers, and duplicates sent to the various persons to whom they were directed. The letters had been given to me for examination, and I had returned them to the prosecuting attorney.

I got through with my private preliminaries about noon, and as the case would not come up before next day, I went into court to see what was going on. The first case which came up was of theft, and the prisoner was a young girl, not more than seventeen years of age, Elizabeth Madworth. She was very pretty, and bore that mild, innocent look, which we seldom find in a culprit. She was pale and frightened, and the moment my eyes rested upon her, I pitied her. She had been weeping profusely, for her bosom was wet, but as she found so many eyes upon her, she became too much frightened to weep more.

The complaint against her set forth that she had stolen one hundred dollars from Mrs. Naseby, and as the case went on I found that Mrs. Naseby was her mistress, a wealthy widow, living in town. The poor girl declared her innocence in the most wild terms, and called on God to witness that she would rather die than steal. But circumstances were hard against her. A hundred dollars in bank-notes had been stolen from her mistress's room, and she was the only one who had access there.

At this juncture, while the mistress was upon the witness-stand, a young man came and caught me by the arm. He was a fine looking fellow, and big tears stood in his eyes.

'They tell me you are a good lawyer?' he whispered.

'I am a lawyer,' I answered.

'Then—O!—save her! You can certainly do it, for she is innocent.'

'Is she your sister?'

'No, sir,' he said. 'But—but—'

Here he hesitated again.

'Has she no counsel?' I asked.

'None that's good for anything—nobody that'll do anything for her. O, save her, and I'll pay you all I have got. I can't pay you much, but I can raise something.'

I reflected for a moment. I cast my eyes towards the prisoner, and she was at that moment looking at me. She caught my eye, and the volume of humble, prayerful entreaty, I read in those large tearful orbs, resolved me in a moment. In my soul I knew the girl was innocent; or at least, I firmly believed so—and perhaps I could save her. I arose and went to the girl, and asked her if she wished me to defend her. She said yes. Then I informed the court that I was ready to enter the case, and was admitted at once. The loud murmur of satisfaction which ran through the room, quickly told me where the sympathies of the whole people were.

I asked for a moment's cessation, that I might speak to my client. I went and sat down by her side, and asked her to state to me candidly the whole case. She told me that she had lived with Mrs. Naseby nearly two years, and that during all that time had never had any trouble before. About two weeks ago, she said, her mistress lost a hundred dollars.

'She missed it from the draw,' the girl told me, 'and she asked me about it, but I knew nothing of it. The next thing I knew, Nancy Luther told Mrs. Naseby that she saw me take the money from the draw—that she watched me through the key-hole. Then they went to my trunk, and they found twenty-five dollars of the missing money there. But O, sir, I never took it—somebody else, put that money there!'

I then asked her if she suspected any one.

'I don't know,' she said, 'who could have done it but Nancy. She has never liked me, because she thought I was treated better than she was. She is the cook, and I was the chambermaid.'

She pointed Nancy Luther out to me.—She was a stout, bold-faced girl, about two-and-twenty, with a low forehead, small grey eyes, pug nose and thick lips. I caught her glance at once, as it rested upon the fair young prisoner, and the moment I detected the look of hatred which I read there I was convinced that she was the rogue.

'Oh sir, can you help me?' my client asked in a fearful whisper.

'Nancy Luther, did you say that girl's name was?'

'Yes sir.'

'Is there any other girl of that name about this place?'

'No, sir.'

'Then rest easy. I'll try hard to save you.'

I left the court room, and went to the prosecuting attorney and asked him for the letters I had handed him—the ones that been stolen from the mail bag. He gave them to me, and having selected one I returned to the court room and the case went on.

Mrs. Naseby resumed her testimony.—She said she entrusted her room to the prisoner's care, and that no one else had access there, but herself. Then she described the missing money, and closed by telling how she had found twenty-five dollars of it in the prisoner's trunk. She could swear it was the identical money she had lost, it being two tens and one five dollar bill.

'Mrs. Naseby,' said I, 'when you first missed your money, had you any reason to believe that the prisoner had taken it?'

'No, sir,' she answered.

'Had you ever before detected her in dishonesty?'

'No, sir.'

'Should you have thought of searching her trunk had not Nancy Luther advised you and informed you?'

'No, sir.'

Mrs. Naseby then left the stand, and Nancy Luther took her place. She came up with a bold look, and upon me she cast a defiant glance, as much to say, 'trap me if you can?' She gave evidence as follows:

She said that on the night when the money was stolen, she saw the prisoner going up stairs, and from the manner in which she went up she suspected that all was not right. So she followed her up.

'Elizabeth went into Mrs. Naseby's room and shut the door after her. I stood down and looked through the key-hole, and saw her at her mistress's drawer. I saw her take out the money and put it in her pocket. Then she stooped down to pick up the lamp, and as I saw that she was coming out I hurried away.

Then she told how she informed her mistress of this and proposed to search the girl's trunk.

I called Mrs. Naseby back to the stand.

'You say that no one, save yourself and the prisoner, had access to your room?' I said. 'Now could Nancy Luther have entered that room if she wished?'

'Certainly, sir. I meant no one else had any right there.'

I saw that Mrs. N., though naturally a hard woman, was somewhat moved by poor Elizabeth's misery.

'Could your cook have known, by any means in your knowledge, where your money was?'

'Yes, sir; for she often came up to my room when I was there, and I have given her money with which to buy provisions of market men who happened along with their wagons.'

'One more question: Have you known of the prisoner's having had any money since this was stolen?'

'No, sir?'

I now called Nancy Luther back, and she began to tremble a little, though her look was as bold and defiant as ever.

'Miss Luther,' I said, 'why did you not inform your mistress at once of what you had seen, without waiting for her to ask about the lost money?'

'Because I could not make up my mind at once to expose the poor girl,' she answered promptly.

'You say you looked through the key hole, and saw her take the money?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Where did she put the lamp while she did so?'

'On the bureau.'

'In your testimony you said she stooped down when she picked it up. What do you mean by that?'

The girl hesitated, and finally said she didn't mean anything, only that she picked up the lamp.

'Very well,' said I. 'How long have you been with Mrs. Naseby?'

'Not quite a year, sir'

'How much does she pay a week?'

'A dollar and three quarters.'

'Have you taken up any of your pay since you have been there?'

'Yes, sir.'

'How much?'

'I don't know, sir.'

'Why don't you know?'

'How should I? I've taken it at different times, just as I wanted it, and have kept no account.'

'Now if you had any wish to harm the prisoner, couldn't you have raised twenty five dollars to put in her trunk?'

'No, sir,' she replied, with virtuous indignation.

'Then you have not laid up any money since you have been there?'

'No sir—only what Mrs. Naseby may owe me.'

'Then you didn't have twenty five dollars when you came there?'

'No, sir, and what's more, the money found in the girl's trunk was the money that Mrs. Naseby lost. You might have known that, if you'd only remember what you hear.'

This was said very sarcastically, and was intended as a crusher upon the idea that she could have put the money into the prisoner's trunk. However, I was not overcome entirely.

'Will you tell me if you belong in this State?' I asked next.

'I do, sir.'

'In what town?'

She hesitated, and for an instant that bold look forsook her. But she finally answered,

'I belong in Somers, Montgomery county.'

I next turned to Mrs. Naseby:

'Do you ever take a receipt from your girls when you pay them?' I asked.

'Always,' she answered.

'Could you send and get one of them for me?'

'She told the truth, sir, about my payments,' Mrs. Naseby said.

'O, I don't doubt it,' I replied, 'but ocular proof is the proof for the court room. So, if you can, I wish you would procure the receipts.'

She said she would willingly go, if the Court said so. The Court did so, and she went. Her dwelling was not far off, and she soon returned, and handed me four receipts, which I took and examined. They were all signed in a strange, straggling hand by the witness.

'Now, Nancy Luther,' said I, turning to the witness, and speaking in a quick, startling tone, at the same time looking her sternly in the eye, 'please tell the court and jury, and *tell me, too*, where you got the seventy-five dollars you sent to you sister in Somers?'

The witness started as though a volcano had burst at her feet

She turned pale as death, and every limb shook violently. I waited until the people could see her emotion, and then repeated the question.

'I—never—sent—any!' she fairly gasped.

'You did.' I thundered, for I was excited now.

'I—I—didn't,' she faintly uttered, grasping the rail for support.

'May it please your honor, and gentlemen of the jury,' I said as soon as I had looked the witness out of countenance, 'I came here to defend a youth who had been arrested for robbing the mail, and in my course of preliminary examinations I had access to the letters which had been torn open and rifled of money. When I entered upon this case, and heard the name of this witness pronounced, I went out and got this letter which I now hold, for I remembered to have seen one bearing the signature of Nancy Luther. The letter was taken out of the mail bag, and contained seventy-five dollars; and by looking at the post-mark you will observe it was mailed on the very next day after the money was taken from Mrs. Naseby's drawer. I will read it to you, if you please.'

The Court nodded assent, and I read the following, which was without date, save that made by the post-master's stamp on the outside. I give it here verbatim:

'Sister Dorcas: I cend you heer seventy-five dolers, which I want yu to kepe it for me till I cum hum, i cant kepe it here coz ime afraid it wil git stole, don't speke wun wurd to a living soul bout this coz i dont want nobodi to know i have got enny money you wot will yu I am first rate heer, only that gude for nothing snipe of liz madworth is heer yet—but i hope to git rid of her now, you know i rote you bout her, give my luv to awl enquiren friends. This is fro your sister till deth.

Nancy Luther'

'Now, your honor,' I said, as I handed him the letter, and also the receipts, 'you will see that the letter is directed to Dorcas Luther, Somers, Montgomery county. And you will also observe that one hand wrote that letter and signed those receipts. It is plain how the hundred dollars was disposed of. Seventy-five were in that letter and sent away for safe keeping, while the remaining twenty-five were placed in the prisoner's trunk, for the purpose of covering the real criminal. Of the tone of the other parts of the letter I leave you to judge. And now, gentlemen of the jury, I leave my case in your hands, only I will thank God, and I know you will also, that an innocent person has been thus strangely saved from ruin and disgrace.'

The case was given to the jury immediately following their examination of the letter. They had heard from the witness's own mouth that she had no money of her own, and without leaving their seats, they returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty.'

The youth who had first asked me to defend the prisoner, caught me by the hand, but he could not speak plainly. He simply looked at me through his tears for a moment, and then rushed to the fair prisoner. He seemed to forget where he was, for he flung his arms around her, and she laid her head upon his bosom and wept aloud.

I will not attempt to describe the scene that followed; but if Nancy Luther had not been arrested for the theft, she would have been obliged to seek the protection of the officers; for the excited people would have maimed her, if they had done no more.

Next morning I received a note handsomely written, in which I was told that the within was a slight token of gratitude due me for my efforts in behalf of a poor defenceless, but much loved maiden. It was signed "Several Citizens," and contained one hundred dollars. Shortly afterwards the youth came to pay all the money he could raise. I simply showed him the note I had received, and asked him to keep his hard earnings for his wife, when he got one. He owned he had intended to make Lizzie Madworth his wife very soon.

Next I succeeded in clearing my other client from conviction of robbing the mail; and made a considerable handle of the fortunate discovery of the letter which had saved an innocent girl on the day before, in my appeal to the jury; and if I made them feel that the finger of Omnipotence was in the work, it was because I sincerely believed that the young man was innocent of all crime, and I am sure they thought so too.

THE WHITE SHARK;

OR,

A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG'S VENGEANCE.

I was always very fond of dogs. Goldsmith, in his touching and eloquent plea for the dog, where, in alluding to a sort of mania for dog killing, which prevailed at the time of which he speaks, in consequence of an unreasonable apprehension of hydrophobia, says, among other fine things that the dog is the only animal which will leave his own kind, voluntarily to follow man.

It is true, and the truth should bind man to be the dog's protector and friend.

The American brig Cecilia, Captain Symmes, on one of her voyages, had on board a splendid specimen of the Newfoundland breed, named Napoleon, and his magnificent size and proportions, his intelligent head, broad, white chest, white feet, and white tipped tail, the rest of his glossy body being black, made him as beautiful as his peerless namesake, who would, no doubt, have been proud to possess him.

Captain Symmes, however, was not partial to animals of any kind, and had an unaccountable and especial repugnance to dogs, as much so, indeed, as if all his ancestors had died of hydrophobia, and he dreaded so to be bitten like his unfortunate predecessors.

This dislike he one day manifested in a shocking manner, for Napoleon had several times entered his room, and by the wagging of his great banner of a tail, knocked paper and ink off his desk. On the next occasion the captain seized a knife and cut the poor animal's tail off.

The dog's yells brought his master to the spot, and seeing the calamity and the author of it, without a moment's hesitation he felled Captain Symmes to the cabin floor with a sledge hammer blow, which, had it hit the temple, would have forever prevented the captain from cutting off any more dog's tails.

The result was that Lancaster was put in irons, from which he however was soon released. Captain Symmes repented his cruel deed, on learning that Napoleon had once saved his owner's life.

The white shark, as all my nautical friends are well aware, is one of the largest of sharks. It averages over twenty, and I have seen one twenty-seven and half feet long. It is generally considered to be the fiercest and most formidable of sharks.

But a few days elapsed after this catastrophe of poor Napoleon ere he became the hero of a more thrilling occurrence, the very thought of which has often filled me with horror. During the interval the noble beast was not at all backward in exhibiting his wrath at the captain by his growls whenever he approached.

In vain did his master, fearful for the life of his dog, essay to check these signs of anger. Captain Symmes, however, made the allowance and offered no further harm to him.

One morning, as the captain was standing on the bowsprit he lost his footing and fell overboard, the Cecilia then running about fifteen knots.

'Man overboard! Captain Symmes overboard!' was the cry, and all rushed to get out the boat as they saw a swimmer striking out from the brig, which was at once rounded to, and as they felt especially apprehensive on account of the white sharks in those waters, they regarded his situation with the most painful solicitude.

By the time the boat touched the water, their worst fears were realized, for at some distance behind the swimmer they beheld advancing upon him the fish most dreaded in these waters.

'Hurry! hurry, men, or we shall be too late,' exclaimed the mate, 'What's that?'

The plash which caused this inquiry was occasioned by the plunge of Napoleon into the sea—the noble animal having been watching the cause of the tumult from the captain's fall, and heard the shout, and for a few moments had vented his feelings in deep growls, as if he were conscious of the peril of his enemy and gratified at it.

His growls, however, were soon changed into those whines of sympathy which so often show the attachment of a dog to man, when the latter is in danger. At last he plunged, and rapidly made his way towards the now nearly exhausted captain, who, aware of his double danger, made fainter and fainter strokes, while his adversary closed rapidly upon him.

"Pull, boys, for dear life!" was the shout of the mate, as the boat now followed the dog, whose huge limbs propelled him gliantly to the scene of danger.

Slowly the fatigued swimmer made his way; ever and anon his head sank in the waves, and behind him the back of the voracious animal told him what fearful progress he was making, while Lancaster, in the bow of the boat, stood with a knife in his upraised hand, watching alternately the captain and his pursuer, and the faithful animal which had saved his own life. There was a fixed look of determination in his face, which convinced all that should the dog become a sacrifice to the shark, Lancaster would revenge his death if possible, even at the risk of his own life.

'Goodness! what a swimmer!' exclaimed the men, who marked the speed of the animal. 'The shark will have one or both, if we don't do our best!'

The scene was of short duration. Ere the boat could overtake the dog, the enormous shark had arrived within three oars' length of the captain, and suddenly turned over on his back, preparatory to darting on the sinking man, and receiving him in his vast jaws, which now displayed their long triangular teeth. The wild shriek of the captain announced that the crisis had come. But now Napoleon, seemingly inspired with increased strength, had also arrived, and with a fierce howl leaped upon the gleaming belly of the shark, and buried his teeth in the monster's flesh, while the boat swiftly neared them.

'Saved! if we are half as smart as that dog is,' cried the mate, as all saw the voracious monster shudder in the sea, and smarting with pain, turned over again, the dog retaining his hold, and becoming submerged in the water. At this juncture the boat arrived, and Lancaster, his knife in his teeth, plunged into the water, where the captain also had now sunk from view.

But a few moments elapsed ere the dog arose to the surface, and soon after Lancaster, with the insensible form of the captain.

'Pull them in and give them a bar,' cried the mate, 'for that fellow is preparing for another launch.'

His orders were obeyed, and the second onset of the marine monster was foiled by the mate's splashing water in his eyes, as he came again, and but a few seconds too late to snap off the captain's legs, as his body was drawn into the boat. Foiled the second time, the shark passed the boat, plunged and was seen no more, but left a track of blood on the surface of the water—a token of the severity of the wound from Napoleon.

The boat was now pulled towards the brig, and not many hours elapsed before the captain was on deck again, feeble from his efforts, but able to appreciate the services of our canine hero, and most bitterly to lament his own cruel act which mutilated him forever.

'I would give my right arm!' he exclaimed, as he patted the Newfoundland, who stood by his side, 'if I could only repair the injury I have done to that splendid fellow. Lancaster you are now avenged, and so is he, and a most Christian vengeance it is, though it will be a source of grief to me as long as I live.'

[*N. O. Delta.*

DON'T SLANDER YOUR NEIGHBOR.

No, don't; it's wicked. He may be innocent of the charge alleged against him; you may have condemned him upon circumstantial evidence, and it is never safe to render a decision upon such evidence.—Be sure you are right before you go ahead. Your neighbor may be poor, and have no friends; if so, by kind words and charitable deeds, make yourself his friend; instead of, by rash words and arbitrary display of the power with which wealth invests you, crushing an already bumbe heart, and bringing misery upon one, on whom it would have been just as easy, and far more natural, to have bestowed comfort and happiness.

The one upon whom you would vent your malice may be a widow or an orphan—one deprived of her benefactor, or guardian; then be thou a benefactor, and suffer not the breath of calumny to taint the fair fame of an unblemished character. If there remains one feeling of humanity in the bosom of the slanderer, how doubly keen must be his remorse, when the amount of misery he has occasioned forces itself upon him.

When slanderous reports reach you, whether you believe them or not, don't give them any greater publicity. It is bad enough to talk nonsense, but infinitely worse to talk slander. Don't do it.

A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.

I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast upon the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its waves, and then sink into nothingness! Else, how is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our heart, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it the rainbow and clouds cover over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their loneliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festal around the midnight throne are yet above the grasp of our limited faculties forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents on our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the island that slumbers in the ocean! and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay our presence for ever!

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 17, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.
2d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
3d " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake
4th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
5th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
6th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM A. HARNEY.

RATIFICATION MEETING!

A meeting of the Democracy of Pasquotank county will be held at the Court House in this Town on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE!

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

The candidates for the office of Governor are actively canvassing the State—speaking day after day, without scarcely any intermission. They spoke in Hertford on Thursday, Elizabeth City on Friday, Old Trap on Saturday, Edenton yesterday, and in Plymouth to-day. We had the pleasure of hearing them at Hertford and in this place, and propose to give a general synopsis of the points made by the respective speakers.

In this place, Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion in a speech of two hour's length, a very considerable portion of which was made up of stale anecdotes, at one time telling as many as three of them in *a straight heat!* He went through the same process as in the West of complimenting our people on the possession of so fine a country, and on their kindness and hospitality; this was glibly enough done. But when he came to speak of Free Suffrage and his course upon the subject, it seemed to be an unpleasant topic, and he had much more difficulty in making headway. He declared himself, however, in favor of the measure—but wanted to obtain it through the instrumentality of a *Convention*. He attempted to defend his votes against the project, (for he voted against it every time it came up,) by saying that he represented a constituency that wanted a Convention and were opposed to getting Free Suffrage except through such an agency. He even held this up as a reason why our people should sustain him; *because he had been faithful to his* (Western) *constituents!* He says he was honest, and that he honestly carried out the will of his constituents—and because he was faithful to them, why, we ought to be willing to trust him. He asks who would employ a lawyer, who did not faithfully represent the interests of his client, and who would take a fee on both sides? Verily, nobody. But that happens to be Mr. Gilmer's fix—for he has already been retained *on the other* side, and, as an honest man, he has no right to expect us to employ him. For, mark you, it is the same case now up for trial—he has already pocketed his fee on the other side—he asserts his fidelity to that trust—he acknowledges no change in sentiment or principle upon the subject; and wherefore, then, should we be so foolish as to believe that an *honest* lawyer will ride on both sides of the suppling at once? We can very well understand why we should select an honest advocate—and, from the general character of a lawyer in *other* cases, resolve to employ him in *our own*. But we do not exactly see the policy of attempting to buy over an *honest* lawyer who has been retained by our adversary, and who has faithfully served our adversary. Let us put a case: Mr. Gilmer is retained on one side of a suit—some other lawyer is retained on the other. Now, Mr. G. faithfully represents his side—so does the other. This is in the County Court. An appeal is taken and the case goes up to the Superior Court. Mr. G. goes to the other side and tells the client of his opponent—"Now, look here, I have been faithful to my trust—I have sustained the interest of my client honestly—I have undergone no change, and shall continue to represent that side—but I have been faithful, and because I have been faithful, you ought to trust me too." We take it that the impress of stupidity or of knavery would be stamped upon the act.

He charged, too, that the Democrats had defeated Free Suffrage, in order to keep it as a political hobby—alleging, as proof of the charge, that the Democratic Speaker of the Senate had it in his power to pass it, and did not do it.

He wanted a Convention, too, for another purpose. He desired an alteration of the Constitution, by which single justice, might empanel jurors and try petty offences in their respective neighborhoods, so as to avoid the heavy taxes imposed by our Magistrates at present. Imagine, reader, a Justice of the Peace on Roanoke Island, or any other remote locality, getting a jury together, and all parties posting off fifty miles to Elizabeth City to get lawyers to carry down there to argue the case!—Imagine, too, that a party charged with a criminal offence is too poor to employ counsel, the Court is obliged to furnish this essential element of justice—and the Magistrate has to ransack the country to find a lawyer—and all this for *economy* and *convenience*, forsooth!

He denounced the Democratic party as Disunionists—specially referring to Mr. Dobbin and W. L. Steele, and harped upon a few of Gen. Pierce's appointments. He declared that the American party was the thing for the times—sound, national and conservative. As to the secret feature of the order, that was done away with; and yet Gov. Bragg would surfeit the audience with a discussion of this effete branch of the order, (which Gov. Bragg *didn't* do,) and attempted to throw ridicule upon the matter by comparing the secret feature of Know-Nothingism to a dead *snake*, which had caused the boy in the story so much trouble. [This was a happy illustration—a dead *snake*—a snake in the grass—a cunning, deceitful, venomous snake—and Mr. G. deserves thanks for this admission. It was not a dead *lion*—no, no. But Mr. Gilmer illustrated the thing as a dead *snake*. How well he knew the character of the reptile he was describing!] That was all done away with now, &c. He also referred to a Bank project of his, which, as Gov. Bragg professed not to understand it, he would not discuss.

Gov. Bragg next took the stand and occupied it for the space of two hours; and from the beginning to the end of his speech, he *made the snuff fly*. Mr Gilmer's only consolation under the terrible infliction seemed to be a constant resort to his snuff-box. Gov. B. opened by saying that Mr. G. had told the people that he (Gov. B.) would occupy the greater part of his time in denunciations of the K. N. order—their rituals, oaths, signs, &c.—He begged to remark, that he should speak for himself, and hoped the people would listen to what *he* had to say, and not to what his *opponent* told them he would say. True, he had all their Constitutions, oaths, rituals, &c., and defied any Know-Nothing to question their genuineness. He said they were objectionable enough, but that he would occupy but little of his time with them on that occasion. As to Mr. Gilmer's idea that there was now no objection to the order on the ground of its oaths, secrecy, &c., that amounted to nothing; for, in the first place, those features of the order had never been abolished until *after* they had been brought to light by the *Democrats*, and hence the K. N.'s deserved no credit in the premises; and in the second place, even admitting that they had voluntarily taken the step, it only proved that they had strangled their own offspring—that they had now acknowledged the wrong which but recently they had sworn was right. But these were not the themes that should occupy his speech. He should argue upon the broader basis of the action of State and National Councils and Conventions, platforms, &c.; and he should appeal to the record of Mr. Gilmer against Mr. Gilmer himself. He would not attempt to *amuse* his audience by the recital of stale anecdotes, as his competitor had done, to the exclusion of facts and arguments. He should address their reason and appeal to their sober judgment, as thinking and reflecting men

Having cleared away the underbrush which Mr. G. had thrown in his way, he proceeded with the skill of an accomplished surgeon to dissect his competitor limb by limb, until, figuratively speaking, an empty snuff-box was all that was left of him. Practices and professions were different things; and he proceeded to show how Mr. G. had professed one thing and practice another. Mr. G. *professed* to be in favor of Free Suffrage; but, some how or other, whenever the time for action came, he had voted *against that measure!*—Look to the record, and the name of his competitor would be found recorded, *in every instance*, against the Free Suffrage Bill. He had not only voted against it, but had spoken against it, and by every means in his power labored to defeat it! The *people* were admitted to be in favor of the measure—or they had returned to the Legislature large majorities favorable to its passage. If Mr. Gilmer was in favor of it, why did he not consent to carry out their wishes? The Democratic speaker of the Senate had been charged with the defeat of the bill—but *John A. Gilmer* was the man who had defeated it; for the Speaker did not vote at all, while Mr. Gilmer voted *against* it. If Mr. G. had voted *for* the bill, it would now be a part of the law of the land. *His vote* alone was necessary to its passage—but he refused to give it that vote, and by voting against it, defeated the measure. His opponent had attempted to escape from this dilemma, by saying that he wanted a *Convention* to amend the Constitution. But the *people* had declared in favor of the *legislative* mode of amendment—and why not let the popular will prevail? Why seek to defeat the wishes of the people. But that was not all Mr. Gilmer wanted by a Convention. He had attempted to procure an alteration in the present system of taxation, by which slaves, of any age, over fifty, should be taxed like the white poll. Slaves over fifty years old, are now exempt from taxation: but Mr. Gilmer wanted to tax them equally with the white poll. Another object of Mr. Gilmer in advocating a Convention, was the election of Magistrates by the people, and the trial by jury of petty offences by a single Justice. Here his profession and his practice were again at variance. The *Legislature* had full power to regulate the judiciary system of the State—the Legislature had the right to establish trials by jury before single Justices, without the intervention of a Convention—Mr. Gilmer had been a member of the Legislature for many years—*but he had never said a word about it in that body!* It was a new scheme to catch votes!—another dodge! As to Mr. Gilmer's assertion, that this reform would save money enough to educate every child in the State, it was mere clap-trap. Nobody believed it. It was a poor compliment to the present Justices of the Peace to say that they were so inefficient in the discharge of their duties, as to burden the people by over-taxation sufficient, if saved, to educate all the children in the State.

But Mr. Gilmer had a pet Bank scheme, which he kindly consented not to press here, as Gov. B seemed not to understand it. Why one of Mr. G.'s own friends had declared that Mr. G. did not understand it himself! But Mr. G had other reasons for passing this subject by here—he found it was *unpopular!* He has sung low upon the subject ever since he came into the East! Gov. B. declared that he *did* know something about it, and he would tell the people what he knew. One of the main features of Mr. G.'s bank was attempted to be engrafted upon the charter of the Farmer's Bank in this Town, *and Mr. G. voted against it!* Here again his profession did not square with his practice!

After having impaled his competitor on all the State issues discussed, Gov. Bragg took up the question of Federal politics, and with a master's hand exposed the dangerous character and tendency of Know-Nothingism. He would not stoop to single out the appointment of this or that individual as evidence upon which to convict the opposition of unsoundness, as Mr. Gilmer had done, in his attack upon Democracy. If disposed to do so, he could refer to many of Mr. Fillmore's Free Soil appointments—such as Thomas Corwin, his Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Marsh, his Minister to Constantinople—Judge Conklin, and others. But he preferred to convict them upon the evidence of large bodies—such as National and State Councils, &c.

Look to the 12th section Philadelphia platform adopted in 1855, by the National Council. They had sworn by that in the South, as a sound platform. But the Convention of 1856 had stricken that section out—the Freesoil Know Nothings outvoting the Southern Know-Nothings.—The twelfth section was stricken out by the Northern K. N.s over the heads of the Southern K. N's. And yet Mr. Gilmer swore as lastely by the present platform as by its predecessor! He says they are about the same—one about as good as the other. Then why change them? asked Gov. Bragg. Why did the Northern wing of their Order insist upon striking it out, and why did the Southern wing insist upon retaining it, if it was all the same? Why this war between Northern and Southern K N's. about a matter which was of no consequence? The truth was, the twelfth section was passed just on the eve of the elections in the Southern States, to catch the votes of Southern men. Failing to do this, that section had been stricken out, so that it might no longer be in the way of the Abolitionists. And look, too, at the condition of the K. N. party, upon the subject of slavery, as evidenced by the action of the different State Councils.—North Carolina was the only State in the *South*, in which the order had endorsed the last National *platform;* while in every *Northern* State the last *nomination* (that of Fillmore) had been *repudiated!* At the very time that he was then speaking, the Northern Know-Nothings were holding a Convention in New York, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency! The Northern K. N's denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill—the last National Convention had pronounced it reckless and unwise legislation—Mr. Gilmer condemned it as an act of BAD FAITH; while (with three exceptions,) every Southern Representative in Congress, with George E. Badger at their head, had sustained the measure! Who was right—George E. Badger or John A. Gilmer? Who was right—John A. Gilmer, Seward, Giddings & Co., or the entire Southern delegation (with the exception of three, as above stated,) together with the Northern Democrats who voted for the bill? If Mr. G. is right, then Mr. Badger and the Southern Representatives who voted for the bill are wrong. If they are wrong, then he may be right.

After a thorough and complete exposition of the utter rottenness of the K. N. order upon the subject of slavery—their entire want of every element of nationality—their sectional character,—their bigotry and narrow prejudices, he presented in striking contrast the position of the glorious old Democratic party—showed by its antecedents in Congress, by its national platforms, and by the character of its nominees, that it was the only party upon which we could rely for safety—that it was sound and conservative—*the party of the Union*. When the storm had gathered over the South, what party came up to the rescue? The Democratic party.—Northern Democrats had stood manfully by the just rights of the South—but Northern *Whigs* and *Know-Nothings* had sided against the South. Look to the record.—No single Northern Whig or Know-Nothing could be found who would stand by our rights; while many Northern Democratic Representatives had imperilled their all in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South. Gov. Bragg indignantly repelled the charge of disunion prefered against the Democratic party, and declared that it was a slander to call James C. Dobbin and W. L. Steele disunionists—They were just as good Union men and patriots as John A Gilmer.

Gov. Bragg's speech was a triumphant vindication of the Democratic party and Democratic principles from the aspersions of our enemies; and it was a no less overwhelming exhibition of the deformities of Know-Nothingism.

We have only been able to touch briefly upon a few of the prominent features of this truly great speech.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The opposition press and opposition orators have been compelled to admit that, touching the slavery question, and indeed touching every other question, Franklin Pierce has faithfully executed the laws of the land. They have not, nor can they, put their finger on a single delinquency in this respect And yet they assail the President, and impeach his soundness on the slavery question, by a reference to his appointments to office, as if mere appointments, even if conceded to be bad, would constitute an offset for a *faithful execution of every law upon the statute book*. And these same men, while endeavoring to malign the character of Gen. Pierce upon this score, hold up Mr. Fillmore to our gaze as a "model President." Really, if we would listen to them, we should be compelled to regard Mr. F. as entirely free from the least possible taint of error, both in his appointments and in his principles and policy. But, unfortunately for these fine speeches and essays, Mr. Fillmore has a record—and that record gives the lie to the professions of his over-zealous advocates. *Thomas Corwin*, one of the worst Freesoilers of the State of Ohio,—a bitter, wool dyed, fanatical Freesoiler—was a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet—his Secretary of the Treasury—his confidential adviser. We put this single Freesoil appointment against all and every one that Gen. Pierce ever made—and say, that upon the score of Freesoil appointments, the record of the latter is purer than that of his predecessor; for we do not believe that Gen. Pierce ever appointed a Freesoiler to office, knowing him to be such—while it is manifest that Mr. Fillmore must have been thoroughly acquainted with the public character of Thomas Corwin, whom he elevated to the exalted position of a member of his Cabinet.

When, therefore, our opponents taunt the administration and the Democracy with Freesoil appointments, let them think of Mr. Fillmore's appointment of Thomas Corwin—and blush!

K. N. TRICKERY.

Mr. Gilmer has, thus far, managed the canvass so as to steer as clear as possible of large Democratic counties. His appointments have been made without Gov. Bragg's knowledge or consent. He skips over from the Democratic county of Martin, and runs along down as far as Old Trapp in Camden—and then, like the frightened hare, 'doubles' and takes the back track, leaving Democratic Currituck out! This is foul play. Gov. Bragg desired to go to Currituck county, (never having been there;) and, seeing that his competitor had avoided that county in his list of appointments, wrote to us, suggesting that an appointment be made for him in Currituck the same day as that on which Mr. G. was to speak in Camden, with the understanding that some one else should meet Mr. G. at Old Trap. This was not thought advisable by our Democratic friends; for, unjust and discourteous as Mr. Gilmer had been in making the appointment secretly and without Gov. B's consent, it was thought best that he (Gov. B.) should meet Mr. G. at Old Trap. He accordingly did so, and the people of Currituck will have no opportunity of hearing the candidates. This dodging in an out so as to avoid Democratic counties will be rewarded by the people as it deserves to be.

The Wilmington Herald attempts to depreciate Gov. Bragg's popularity by stating that the people of Northampton county had sent him to the Legislature in 1842, and that their confidence was withdrawn from him afterwards—alleging that he was beaten for the Legislature in 1844 and 1846. This is a mistake in point of fact. Gov. Bragg was not a candidate in 1844, and hence was not beaten. He was defeated in 1846 as stated by the Herald. But why does the Herald go back so far for the basis of his calculation? For the very obvious reason, that at the last gubernatorial election, Gov. Bragg's county went for him by a sweeping majority.—The Herald supprsses the very latest expression of the sentiment of Northampton County towards Gov. Bragg, and that sentiment is a proud tribute to the strong hold which he has upon the respect, confidence and affection of the people of that County.

☞ We learn, unofficially, that John Parker Jordan, Esq., was nominated on Saturday last as the Democratic candidate for the Senate from the district composed of the counties of Perquimans and Pasquotank. A gentleman who professes to speak by the authority of Mr. Jordan, (who is absent,) declares that he will not accept In this state of uncertainty, we suspend all remark until the question of acceptance shall be settled.

☞ We have received a communication signed "G," which we will publish, if the author will send us his name—and not otherwise.

☞ The Northern Know-Nothing Convention recently in session at New York, have resolved upon a fusion with the Black Republicans. This is the *nationality* of Know-Nothingism!

A NOBLE SPEECH.

FRANKLIN PIERCE has served his country and his party with a devotion and a successfulness which entitle him to the gratitude and admiration of all true men. His bearing has been of the most elevated character; and, even when his party resolve to take up JAMES BUCHANAN for the succession, FRANKLIN PIERCE bows gracefully to the will of the party, accords to its choice a cordial endorsement, and avows his thorough identification with the hopes, prospects and aspirations of the noble Democracy.

Upon the occasion of the announcement of Mr Buchanan's nomination in Washington City, the Democracy turned out in force, and, after patriotic speeches had been made by Messrs. Cass and Douglas, they moved in a body to the White House, where, after the long-continued thunders of applause had subsided, the President addressed to the immense throng the following noble and ennobling speech, creditable alike to the head and heart of its distinguished author:

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S SPEECH.

I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here, and I indulge the confident hope that the joy with which you hail the harmonious and unanimous result of the deliberations at Cincinnati may be strengthened and deepened by the ratifying voice of our countrymen.

It is pleasant to realize that, however other parties may be divided and distracted, there is nothing but union of purpose, and will be nothing but union in action.—From this hour to that when the polls will be opened in November, will prejudice and personal animosities among those who should cultivate mutual regard and afford mutual support, be laid aside; nay, even preferences, which may have existed in our ranks, are already no longer remembered. The preference of the convention is the preference in this crisis of every friend who cares more for the country than for himself. Devotion to the cause, and an earnest support of the standard-bearers who are to lead us through the great struggle, will constitute the controlling sentiment of the Democracy, North and South, East and West. We are all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convictions that not only the prosperity of the republic, but the perpetuity of this blessed Union, depends essentially upon the vindication and maintenance of the principles declared by the recent convention. But these principles can be vindicated and sustained only by concerted action, and that can only be secured by organization—Hence, fidelity to this organization and its usages becomes, like fidelity to principles, a cardinal virtue The latter can only be manifested and made effectual through the former.

My friends will have duties to perform in the canvass which my position alone will prevent me from attempting to fulfil in person. It is never to be forgotten by me that, in 1852, older and better [many voices cried out "not better!"] soldiers than myself, (Mr. Buchanan and General Cass)—men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labor and conflict—were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, that, if life be spared, I shall go back to the State of my birth with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not, to night, command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience.

The conduct of those older and better soldiers of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but nevertheless better soldier, [Judge Douglas,] now standing by the great, venerated, and good man, [Gen. Cass,] who, for so many years, has had, not merely my confidence and respect, but my affection, will never cease to be remembered by me. They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believed could alone give stability and permanence to this glorious fabric of our institutions.

It is cheering to know that the action of the late convention places the statesmen and patriots, who are to lead us now upon a platform identical, in scope and spirit, with that which I accepted with full conviction of my judgment and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch, so far as the strict construction of the constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned.

Much and justly as we admire the patriotism, attainments, and private virtues of our standard-bearers, there will be nothing like man-worship in this contest. Men become comparatively insignificant, except as instruments when great principles and the vast interests of a country like ours are involved. There will be, on your part, no appeal to unworthy passions, no inflammatory calls for a second revolution like those which are occasionally reported as coming from men who have received nothing at the hands of their government but protection and political blessings, no declaration of resistance to the laws of the land, no invocation to the shedding of blood by those who have had none to shed when our countrymen have stood face to face with foreign foes. But the issue will summon you to a calm, earnest struggle for the constitution, and, consequently, for the Union.

You will bear yourselves like men determined to cling to that sacred instrument as the only security from general wreck, and the only refuge from universal ruin. Men who feel and act with you will cling to it with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with heroic valor against all assaults from without or from within.

That a signal triumph awaits you in such a cause I entertain no doubt.

If, as I fully believe, our fathers were not only guided and sustained through the changing scenes and struggles of the revolution, but were inspired after its close to devise and adopt this constitution by Omnipotent Power, we may repose upon an humble but unwavering faith that that Power will not permit the madness of their children to destroy it.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for you, collectively and individually, and my thanks for this gratifying call.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HERTFORD.

According to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Hertford County was held in the town of Murfreesboro' on Tuesday the 10th day of June 1856, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature, and organized by appointing Col. A. J. Perry, Chairman, and J. R. Darden, Secretary.

Upon motion of Dr. Thos. N. Myrick, the Chairman appointed a committee of ten, viz: Dr. T. N. Myrick, Dr R. H. Worthington, Geo. A. Brett, T. G. Neal, W. S. Taylor, E. Carter, H. G. Trader, W. T. Bynum, Col. P. Jordan and Dr. J. T. Lewter, to present to the meeting the names of suitable candidates.

The committee retired, and after consultation, returned, and through their Chairman, Dr. Myrick, presented the following ticket:

For the Senate—John W. Moore, Esq

For the Commons—Dr. R. H. Worthington, which was unanimously confirmed, and each member present pledged himself to use all honorable means to promote their election.

Dr. Worthington being present, was requested to respond to the nomination, upon which, he arose and in a few appropriate remarks accepted the position assigned him on the ticket.

On motion, the Chairman, W. S. Taylor and Samuel Maget, were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Moore of his nomination and urge his acceptance.

The following resolutions reported by the committee of ten, were also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the administration of Thomas Bragg as Governor of the State of North Carolina, and hereby pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to promote his re-election.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of and endorse the nominations made by the recent Democratic Convention assembled at Cincinnati, of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for Vice President of the United States.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editor of the Democratic Pioneer and N. C. Standard for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Moore has accepted the nomination for the Senate.

A. J. PERRY, Chm'n.

J. R. DARDEN, Sec'y

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GATESVILLE.

The Democracy of this county, having by previous notice been invited to convene in the Court House in the town of Gatesville, on June 11th (it being the day on which the candidates for Governor were expected to address the people) a very large crowd assembled. The meeting was duly organized by appointing John Willey Esq., Chairman and W. H. Manning, Secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of two from each Captain's district in the County were appointed, to whom was referred the selection of a suitable person as a candidate to represent this county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, to be reported for the action of this meeting. The committee withdrew and after a few minutes returned, reporting the name of Mr. Hardy W. Parker, which report was received and adopted. Mr. Parker, being in the house, on invitation came forward, and in a few pertinent remarks accepted the nomination, pledging himself to canvass the county with his opponent, and to avail himself of all honorable means to promote the success of the party.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pioneer. The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN WILLEY, Ch'n.

W. H. MANNING, Sec'y.

ANOTHER BOLTER.

The following very decided little note appears in the Norfolk American of Tuesday. It is exceedingly rich:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK.

Gentlemen;—My name appears in your list of nominations in connection with the office of Attorney for the Hustings Court. An enforced absence from the city has delayed an earlier response to your kindness.

Never having been a member of your party, I am not insensible to the compliment paid me by your going out of your own ranks in your selection of a candidate The honor you would confer upon me, however, I am compelled to decline. I should do so were I certain of receiving upon the day of election, every American vote, every Democratic vote, and the vote of every member of my own party, more *universally* known as THE GLORIOUS OLD WHIG PARTY.

Your obedient servant.

L. H. CHANDLER.

Norfolk, June 9, 1856.

☞ Mr. Simon Wolf, a gentleman of distinction in the State of Pennsylvania, was induced to join the Know Nothings.—He soon became disgusted and withdrew. He has addressed a letter to the public, in which he gives his experience. He concludes thus:

"I now declare that, in a life of sixty years, I have never found, in private or in public, in politics or out of it, in Church or in State, as much deceit and falsehood as I have found in the self-styled "American party."

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the County Courts of the State:

Henri Herrisse, University N. C.
William Badham Jr., Chowan Co.
Daniel McDougal, Harnett Co.
W. H. Cheek, Warrenton, N. C.
D. Schenck, Lincolnton, N. C.
John D. Shaw, Richmond Co., N. C.
Jno. B. Gilliam, Bertie Co., N. C.
Alexander Justice, Newbern, N. C.
N. A. Taylor, Wake Co.
J. A. Engelhard, N. C.
C. W. Grandy, Jr., E. City N. C.
W. H Bagley, E. City.

☞ Mr. Fillmore has accepted the K. N. nomination for the Presidency. We shall publish his letter of acceptance next week.

☞ Why is twice eleven like twice ten? Because twice eleven are twenty-two, and twice ten are twenty too.

MR. BUCHANAN ON ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

During the debate on the resolutions in December 1838, Mr. BUCHANAN [illegible]. An attempt has been made [illegible] pondent of the New Orleans [illegible] communication filled with [illegible] perversion, to show that [illegible] during the proceedings [illegible] tions did not co-operate [illegible] Democrats in the Senate, [illegible] cord cursorily examined [illegible] man, will show that so far [illegible] sation being true, he was [illegible] most earnest and steadfast [illegible] the doctrines of Mr. Calhoun [illegible] soon to lay before our readers [illegible] ized exposition of the whole [illegible] injustice of the charges [illegible] respondent of the *Delta*, [illegible] umphant refutation of the [illegible] readers have not read it [illegible] On the subject of the abolition [illegible] in the District of Columbia, [illegible] AN, during this debate, in [illegible] language:

"This District was ceded [illegible] States by Virginia and Maryland [illegible] date of the cession, they were [illegible] holding States, and they [illegible] at this day. Does any man [illegible] single moment, that they [illegible] made this cession, it was [illegible] that Congress would abolish [illegible] this District of ten miles [illegible] existed in their surrounding [illegible] So long as it continues [illegible] it would be a violation of [illegible] which we pledged to them [illegible] tance of the cession, to effect [illegible] cession into the means of [illegible] stroying their peace and [illegible]

If this District were free, [illegible] come a city of *refuge* for the [illegible] It would be a secure asylum [illegible] they could scatter arrows [illegible] and death throughout the [illegible] States. It would become a [illegible] of agitation.

The people of this District, [illegible] with amazement and indignation [illegible] rated and persevering attempts [illegible] been made by the citizens of [illegible] to interfere in their domestic [illegible] deprive them of their rights [illegible] have protested against this [illegible] ference with their rights, [illegible] protested in vain. Petitions [illegible] to flow in, although they [illegible] to know that slavery exists [illegible] dest form, and that, if [illegible] successful, there would [illegible] slave left in the District [illegible] law could operate. But [illegible] this purpose could pass, [illegible] slaves here would be sold [illegible] into the slave States, far from [illegible] their birth and their affections [illegible] in this attempt would they [illegible] themselves in a worse condition [illegible] are at present."—(*Speech, 5th of January*, 1838.

West Southern man, [illegible] with this eloquent and [illegible]

THE DEMOCRATIC [illegible] following is a brief sketch [illegible] an's public life:

He was born in Franklin [illegible] on the 19th April, 1791, [illegible] the Pennsylvania Legislature [illegible] 15. In 1820 he went to [illegible] stayed 10 years. In 1832 [illegible] he went minister to Russia, [illegible] in 1834, was elected to the [illegible] where he remained until [illegible] appointed Secretary of State [illegible] which office he held four years [illegible] accession of Pierce, was sent [illegible] England.

Hon. Jno. C. Breckenridge, [illegible] of age, a resident of Lexington, [illegible] son of Jno. Cabell Breckenridge, [illegible] grand father was Attorney General [illegible] Jefferson's administration, [illegible] ted to Congress in 1851 over [illegible] crombie, and in 1853 over [illegible] He returned in 1855 and [illegible] no nomination. He is a man [illegible] portions, and singularly [illegible] went out to Mexico with [illegible] regiments, as Major, but [illegible] time to participate in the [illegible]

AIMING AT THE WRONG [illegible] —"Come here, you young [illegible] a sound spanking."

Scholar.—"You hain't [illegible] spank me, and the copy [illegible] ses so."

Teacher.—"I should like [illegible] read that copy."

Scholar.—"You shall [illegible] *ends* thou almost at be thy [illegible] so forth, and so forth," and [illegible] spankin' me, you aint [illegible] end."

A POPULAR MAN.—In the [illegible] district of Woolshed, [illegible] Daniel Cameron, having been [illegible] member of the Provincial [illegible] supporters had his horse [illegible] solid gold.

LADIES' MEASUREMENT.—[illegible] ous to know how many [illegible] metic go to a mile, [illegible] with a lady's foot yet [illegible] to say the very least, "[illegible] her."—*Punch.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

SATURDAY, June [illegible]

FLOUR.—Howard street [illegible] Mills $6,.

CORN.—White 46 a 48 [illegible] 48 a 50c

WHEAT.—Red 1,30a 1,[illegible] 1,60 cents.

OATS.—Sales were made [illegible]

PORK.—Mess at $17, [illegible] and Rump at $14,37½.

LARD.—In bbls and tierces [illegible] and kegs at 12 cents.

AMBROTYPES! LAST WEEK!

ELLIS AND LIPSCOMBE [illegible] der their thanks for the [illegible] they have received, and [illegible] citizens of this Town that [illegible] remain here during the present [illegible] is hoped that all who want [illegible] ambrotypes will call upon [illegible] lay.

June 17, 1856

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND [illegible] LIC OF GATES [illegible] nounce myself as a candidate [illegible] Sheriff of Gates County. Should [illegible] cessful candidate, I pledge myself [illegible] to all.

Apr. [illegible], 1856.—4w [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT M. SANDERLIN'S BOOK STORE.

The following popular works.—Earnest Linwood, Life of J. H. Cone, D D, History of Bible Translations, Life of Sidney Smith, Progress of Baptist Principles, Life of Dr Judson, End of Controversy Controverted, Escaped Novice, (by Miss Bunkley,) Shakespeare, Life of Randolph and of Clay, Macauley's His. of England, besides a large variety too tedious to mention—all at PUBLISHERS' PRICES.—Also a good assortment of stationery.

E. City, Leigh House, 2 doors from the corner.
June 17, 1856.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER.
PRICE PUT DOWN.

AND BARGAINS never before equalled in the history of merchandising in this part of the world. To show that this is but a stern tality, a glance at some of the prices herein mentioned will prove the fact, viz:

5,500	yards of Swiss Inserting, at	3	cts	per yard,
500	do do	at 6		do
5,000	do do	at 6		do
500	do do	at 5		do

Bands in Swiss and Cambric, less than ever bead of.
Embroideries, of every kind, at less than the cost of importation.
Heavy Linen Shirt Bosoms, well made, at 50 cents less than cost of linen,
Dress Goods of all kinds, to be sold at a sacrifice.
Silks, Mantilas, Challies, Scarfs. Prints &c, at bargains.
Parasols marked down to suit all
100 Cotton Under skirts; good quality to 37½ cts:
The entire stock of the Bee Hive will be sold at prices to induce all to make an investment.—Come soon as the same opportunity may not last long.

JAMES SMITH,
June 17 1856 No 36 Main Street.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 13th inst., on the Sea Beach, near Kityhawk Bay, North Banks, some 950 sacks of Corn and 17 Bbls. Flour. Sold for the *benefit of all* concerned.

H. GALLOP, Commissioner.
June 10, 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James W. Greaves, dec'd, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same. All having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARY A. GREAVES, Adm.
Woodville, June 10, 1856.

NOTICE.

HAVING at the last Term of Currituck Court, qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Jonathan B. Lindsay, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and close up the same—and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be given in bar of their recovery.

A. H. LINDSAY, Adm'r.
June 10, 1856—6t

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the style and firm of Knox & Jackson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by T. D. Knox, who will be glad to see all of their old customers, and as many more as may favor him a call. Those indebted to the late firm will please call on T. D. Knox at the old stand and settle up their old accounts.

T. D. KNOX.
W. H. JACKSON.
June 10, 1856.

INTERESTING PROPERTY FOR SALE IN E. CITY.

THE subscriber wishing to move further South, offers his pleasant residence for sale. The house and all the out buildings are new, well built, of the best materials, and the house plastered throughout, with a large new office recently built on the same lot, and also arranged so as to suit a Doctor, a Lawyer, a Grocer, a Confectioner, a Teacher, and is admirably adapted for a boarding house, with a good well of water, and a rich garden, with bearing fruit trees in it. Persons wishing to buy—in this thriving city—will please call and examine the property. Price and terms reasonable.

JOHN HARRELL.
June 10, 1856

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Currituck County Court—May Term 1856.

H. M. Shaw, alleged executor of Alfred Perkins, dec'd. Avery Perkins, Willoughby Bridle, John Frost, Mary P. Frost, Thomas Frost, Alfred Frost, infants pr J. W. Baxter, Guardian ad litem. Heirs at law and legatees of Alfred Perkins, dec'd.
VS. Probate of Will.
John A. Moore and wife Martha, E. F. Snowden, Benjamin Walker, Guardian of the heirs of Josiah P. Etheridge, James Owens and wife Sarah Ann Etheridge et als, heirs at law of Alfred Perkins, dec'd.

Appearing to the Court that Sarah Ann Etheridge et als, are not residents of this State it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Democratic Pioneer for six weeks for them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court House in Currituck on the first Monday in August next, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

J. W. BAXTER, C. C. C.
June 3, 1856—6w

BUFFALO ROBES.

A FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY OF ALL sizes and qualities, sold very low at the sign of Fashion.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
dec 4

MILLINERY, &C.
At Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

THE Subscriber has just received from the North a superb stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., which she invites the attention of the ladies of this and the adjoining counties. Her prices are reduced—at least one-half less than the usual rates—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the market. She is desirous to close out her Spring stock as early as possible, and therefore offers great bargains. Call early and examine for yourselves.

MRS. E SIKES.
Woodville, May 1 1856. tf

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST opening this morning a magnificent stock of new and fashionable Spring Goods, among which are Robe Silks of the latest importations
Black Silks of the best makes and warranted to be as represented.
Plaid Silks, stripes and plaids, all colors
Embroideries of every kind, in band and collars,
Dress Trimming and Insertings.
Cotton Hosiery and everything found in a complete assortment of Lace Goods.
Gingham and Prints of entirely new styles.
&c. &c.
Those who wish to buy a choice article in the line of goods line can find it at the
BEE HIVE, No 33 Main street,
Mar. 4. Norfolk, Virginia.
JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair,
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval supplies. Bureau of Construction, &c.,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c.; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidds are referred to the yards for samples and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857. Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one-fourth part on or before the 15th September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmission, but applications to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate,

(Date)

(Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in the case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. } A. B. C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named——— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy, agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white-oak plank. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails.—No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware.—No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvass. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber No 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 16, black spruce. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas.—No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2 white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine beams No, 8 yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 9, white-pine mast timber. No 10, white pines No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 15, white oak staves and heading. No 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22. spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 24, pig iron. No 25 hardware, No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29 cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 3, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 3, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship-chandlery. No 40, stationery.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 24, pig iron. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, elm boards. No 12, blackwalnut cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 16, black spruce. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship-chandlery. No 40, stationery.

June 10—4w

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL,
OR
OCEAN RETREAT.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS healthful and delightful SUMMER RESORT, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has "set his house in order" for the ensuing season, and made every necessary arrangement for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage.

He is happy further to announce a positive engagement with Mr. W. AUGUSTUS HARNEY, as Assistant Proprietor, and general supervisor.—Mr. Harney is too well known to the public, for his kind and obliging manners, to require that anything should be said in his behalf; the Proprietor feeling assured that everything that can, will be done by him, to render visitors comfortable and happy.

Mr. JAS. F. LEE, as caterer, will also lend his aid and invaluable services to the public. An experience of several years in this capacity—his gentlemanly bearing—and accommodating spirit will be a sufficient guarantee that he will act with "an eye single" to the pleasure of those with whom he is so well and favorably known.

Mrs. Brockett, who gave such general satisfaction last season, and Mrs. Beale, so well known to all who visit this place, have both been re-engaged

Mr. W. E. VAUGHAN, a gentleman of prompt and attentive deportment, has been engaged as Clerk to the Hotel

Capt. JNO. ETHERIDGE, Jr., will superintend the fisheries; making Sound and Ocean contribute the choicest fish, the most fastidious appetite could desire.

Prof. GAUL'S BAND, of Baltimore, has been engaged for the season, they having given such decided satisfaction for the two preceding summers, that they have become positive *favorites of the public.*

The Proprietor assures the Public that he will spare no pains or expense to secure for his tables, all that can be obtained, together with the most attentive servants.

RATES OF BOARD:

For Families, $30 per month;
" Single persons $1,25 per day;
" " " 1,50 " " Two weeks.
" " " 2,00 " "
" Children and servants—half price!
Horses $15 per month;
75cts. per day.

☞ Persons having rooms engaged, will be charged from the time of th arrival of the first boat after July 4th—two-thirds of the regular fare.

The Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July, 1856.

June 3—6t. A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

Washington Times, Plymouth Banner, Murfreesboro' Gazette, Weldon Patriot, Edenton Banner, Native Sentinel and Norfolk Argus copy w3w.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
SAMUEL HAPE,

DAGUERREAN ARTIST (from Baltimore) respectfully informs the citizens of Elizabeth City and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at Mr. Forbes's new School House, near the Episcopal Church, where he will remain a short time in the practice of his profession. Being in possession of the new French and German processes, together with his experience as an operator in some of our principal cities, is, he trusts a sufficient guarantee that his work will be well executed. He would invite all to call and examine specimens and judge for themselves.

Pictures copied from Daguerreotypes, Oil Paintings, Portraits, &c. Likenesses inserted in Lockets, Breast-pins. Rings, &c. my 13—3t.

$5,00 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 10th inst a Dark Brown Filly, with very long ears, and has about the nose a yellow tint, close built and well put up. I will give the above reward for her delivery or information so that I can get her. MARY WHITE.

Perquimans Co., N. C. May 27th 1856—6t s pd

BRICKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a lot of Bricks on Little River, on moderate terms
June 2, 1856. M. S. DANCE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Paulina Wheelbee, dec'd., are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, without delay, for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

M. S. DANCE, } Adm'rs.
C. A. RIDDICK. }
June 3, 1856—6t

AMBROTYPES!
BY
ELLIS & LIPSCOMBE,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and vicinity to this new and beautiful style of PICTURE, which so much resembles Miniature Paintings, and which has entirely taken the place of Daguerreotypes in all the Northern Cities. They are MORE DURABLE AND LIFE-LIKE than the DAGUERREOTYPE. And will be furnished at the same price. They can be seen in any light, and are by far the most permanent Picture taken.

Persons having Daguerreotypes which they value, can have them copied into this style and made permanent. Pictures of Children taken at short notice, and all work warranted to give satisfaction.—Please call and examine specimens.

☞ Rooms over Mr. Frank Vaughan's Clothing Store.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CLEVELAND SAWYER. SAMUEL WHEDBEE.

SAWYER & WHEDBEE,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 100 Wall Street, New York.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Hoppock & Greenwood, New York.
" John Williams & Son, Baltimore.
" Whedbee & Dickinson, "
" John Cox, Edenton, N. C.
Messrs. Hardy & Brothers, Norfolk, Va.
" Kader Biggs & Co., " "
James M. Whedbee, E. City, N. C.
Wm. Shannon, " "
April 29—6m pd.

HOUSE, SIGN
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.
nov 23, 1852—1y

WM. SIMMONS. | D. D. SIMMONS.
D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. R. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.
☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
CATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to, jan 24

DRS. RITTER & SAUNDERS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their professional services in all its branches to the inhabitants of E. City and adjoining country.

H. P. RITTER. L. K. SAUNDERS.
Nov. 6, 1855

W. GEORGE GRANBERY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Currituck County, will attend all the Courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck Counties. All business entrusted to his hands will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office at Currituck Court-house.
dec 11—1y

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Spring Supply of Goods, consisting in part of the following, viz: Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, from 2 to 24 feet. Table Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Canton Matting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, both white and checked: Carpeting, at all prices, from 40 cents to $1 75: Transparent Window Shades, from $1,25 to $12 per pair; Wall and Curtain papers; Borders, Fire Screens, &c., Cornices, Curtain Bands, Tassels, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., all of which, together with Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Feather Beds, he offers at the lowest prices.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Upholsterer and Paper Hanger,
No. 26, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B.—All work in his line executed in the best manner and on the most favorable terms, both in town and country.
ap 29

NORTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL STORE
AND
MACHINE MANUFACTORY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular
AGRICULTURAL STORE,
is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms Such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters,
Plough and Plough Castings,
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Oat and Straw Cutters, various patterns,
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c. Also,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call,
Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to.
Orders per mail will meet with strict attention. W. H. CLARK.
ap 19

RAILS!

FOR SALE, 15,000 Juniper Rails, on North River, Camden County, the Thoroughfare Island. Price $33 per thousand. Apply to

E. SIMMONS, or
JAMES BRABLE,
Currituck C. H., April 8, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the schooner GEORGE H. SMOOT,

at private sale. She is of the burthen of 35 Tons, federal measurement, and is now in good working order. For further particulars, apply at this office, or to

EDMOND SIMMONS.
Currituck C. H., N. C.,
March 25, 1856.—tf.

FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale, privately, on very accommodating terms, the staunch and strong schooner SARAH ANN, now in excellent sailing order. Apply to Henry Culpepper, or to the subscriber on board.

JEROME SIMMONS.
Eliz. City, Feb 5, 1856.

KEEP POSTED!

1000 Juniper Posts, on hand, and for sale by
dec 4 W. T. & J. M HINTON.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDRIES—

In store and for sale by the subscriber, IRON—suitable for farming, ship building, coach making, machinists, and all other purposes, round, square, flat, oval, half-round, &c. A very large and complete assortment cast, German, spring and blister Steel, for do. do. do. do ANVILS, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Screw-plates, Stocks and Dies, Files, Borax, Brace and Bitts, Wrenches, (a new and superior article,) Axes, Hatchets, Pit-saws, grub Hoes, weeding and hilling, cast steel and garden Hoes, and rakes, (a very large stock) Spades, Shovels Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Shufflers, Corn Planters Seed Sowers.

GARDEN SEED—fresh and genuine

Plows, harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton sweeps, horse hoes, road scrapers, canal and wheel-barrows, grain cradles, grass sneaths and blades, briar hooks, log and ox chains, trace chains, drag teeth, cultivator teeth, agricultural furnaces, corn and cob crushers. "LITTLE GIANTS," horse powers, wheat threshers, lime and guano spreaders, garden and field rollers, grind stones, cut nails and spikes, ship spikes, sausage meat cutters and stuffers, straw cutters, well curbs, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart and wagon boxes, thorough boxes, (a very large supply—all sizes,) sulkey, buggy, carriage, cart, and wagon axles and springs. Colored carpet warp, cotton and hemp seine and sturgeon twine. Net lines, plow lines, cotton cordage. Fan Mills, Montgomery's Rockaway, and all other desirable kinds: hominy mills, corn shellers, (a large and varied stock,) mould boards, land sides and shares to suit nearly all the plows now in use; plow bots, plow skeletons.

With a great many other very desirable goods, not omitting Garden Engines—no farmer who has an orchard should be without one, as he could, with a few gallons of soap suds, clean his fruit trees of those destructive insects, Catepillars. You can't do wrong to send your orders to S. MARCH.
my 8 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,
NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box.) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes " " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,
GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small thing useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK
BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.
Norfolk, oc 25

RUSH TO THE BEE HIVE ALL WHO WANT TO BUY DRY GOODS.

WHERE you will find Plaid and Striped Silks, from 6 to 9 dollars per Dress Pattern. Where you can find Silk Robes for 18.—Where you can find Black Silks at 50 cents per yard. Where you can find 100 yards of Plain Swiss Muslin, of a fine quality, at 25 cents per yard. Where you can find a splendid assortment of Plain and Printed Barèges, less than the cost of importation. Where you can find 2,000 yards Black Satin Stripe Barèges, worth 75 cts., for 37½. Where you can find All-Wool Delaines, splendid qualities. Where you can find a magnificent assortment of Embroideries, in sets and single pieces. Where is to be found a splendid assortment of Curtain Stuffs, Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain; also, Black Bordered Linen ditto Barege Robes, with other articles usually found in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Mantillas, including all the fashionable patterns of the season, to which additions is made by every steamer, of all the Novelties, as soon as they appear in the city of New York. Having a room devoted to the display of those Goods exclusively, the largest stock and newest styles can always be found. Also, Mattings and Carpetings.

The Bee Hive is 33 Main street, Norfolk, Va.
ap 29

ERNEST LINWOOD.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH have received a large number of NEW BOOKS, among them, are the following, viz:

Ernest Linwood; a novel, by Caroline Lee Hentz—price $1.

A Forest Tragedy, and other tales, by Grace Greenwood—$1,25.

The Rival Beauties; by Miss Pardoe—50c.

The Widow Bedott Papers; (6th supply)—$1,25.

Rachel Gray; by Julia Kavanah—75c.

The Jealous Wife; by Miss Pardoe—50c.

The Bush-Boys; or, the history and adventures of a Cape Farmer and his family in the wild Karvoos of Southern Africa, by Capt Mayne Reid—75c.

Romance of the Harem; by Miss Pardoe—50c.

Rose Clarke; by Fanny Fern—$1,25.

The Song of Hiawatha; by Longfellow—$1.

The Confessions of a Pretty Woman—50c.

The Virginia Convention of 1776, by H. W. Grisby—$1,50.

The Virginia History of African Colonization, by Rev P. Slaughter—50c.

A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, with remarks on their economy, by Frederic Law Olmstead—$1,25.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!
THE BEE HIVE VICTORIOUS!

ACKNOWLEDGED by all that the Bee Hive is the place to buy Dry Goods, Mantillas, Carpetinge, Mattings, &c.

Just opened this day, 500 yards of wide and heavy black Silks, for $1.

1,000 yards ditto, (8 yards enough for a dress) $1,25.

Besides these, are to be found at the "Hive." Black Silks, at 50, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents per yard, and $1,50, $2,50, and $3,50—the most complete assortment, and at such prices!

Colored Silks, in plaids, stripes, plain, &c, all prices, from 50 cents per yard to $3 per yd; embracing every color, quality, and style.

An examination of the Silk stock will satisfy any one that the Bee Hive is the place to get a good Silk Dress cheap. Besides this, there can be found every thing usually kept in the best assorted stock, North or South.

The Proprietor, devoting his whole time to the purchase of goods for this market, is enabled to avail himself of all the opportunities for buying cheap. These are facts which the prices will prove.

Come one—come all!

JAMES SMITH,
my 13 33 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

FISH! FISH!!

SHAD, Mullets and Blue Fish, for sale by
W. T. & J. M. HINTON.
my 20

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 19, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale upon the most advantageous terms, a complete and extensive assortment of Books of every variety and description, and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts, and having recently made arrangements with the largest publishing houses in the country, they will receive regular supplies of the principal and most valuable Books as soon as they are issued from the press.

V. & G. also offer for sale one of the largest stocks of STATIONERY to be found in the Southern country, both for the school and counting house; and having now in full operation a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture every description of Blank Books, with punctuality and dispatch, on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before making their purchases, as we are confident that we can offer them great inducements in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated PIANOS of Conrad Meyer, also for Silas C. Herring's (Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safes.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
23 Norfolk, Va.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of
Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 12½ cents to $2 per yard.
ALSO,
Rugs and Mats; Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.
Door Mats of every description. Stair Linen.
And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing
OIL CLOTHS
of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS
of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about
PAPER HANGINGS
or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS,
oc

FIDDLE'T'S CORNER.

OH, GIVE NOT UP TO SORROW.

BY EDGAR W. DACIES.

Oh, give not up to sorrow,
And never know despair—
Let Hope light up the morrow,
With all its hol cheer,
Why should we mar the moments
That pass us swiftly by,
By crud dark forebodings,
When Joy itself is nigh?

Though dark misfortunes meet us,
And friends and fortune fail,
And many objects greet us,
To tell the saddend tale—
Let's view it as our share of toil,
That's nobly to be borne—
And light will be the burthen,
Howe'er the heart was torn.

Oh, give not up to sorrow,
And never know despair—
Let Hope light up the morrow,
With all its holy cheer.
He who can light the darkness
Will every care disarm—
The storm of life will rage to day,
To-morrow bring its calm.

KILLING CROWS.—Seth Lee, of Connecticut, says he gets rid of the crows by the following easy method:

'He takes a small piece of fresh meat, or meat that has been fresh recently, for the nearer it is to carrion the better, as crows are not very nice in these matters, punches it full of small holes, into each of which he puts a small quantity of strychnine, and hangs the meat in a tree near where the crows are known to frequent.'

Eleven died an ignominious death one morning.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—'Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?'

'Send it to the editor, of course.'

'But what are you going to send it to the editor for?'

'Cause he says, if any body will send him a club he will send them a copy of his paper.'

The mother came pretty near fainting but retained consciousness enough to ask:

'But, Tommy dear, what do you suppose he wants of a club?'

'Well, I don't know,' replied the hopeful urchin, 'unless it's to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper!'

☞ A western editor whose subscribers complained very loudly that he did not give them news enough for their money, told them that if they did not find enough in the paper, they had better read the Bible, which he had no doubt would be news to most of them.

FAN MILLS.

FARMERS ARE YOU IN WANT OF A FAN Mill that will separate from your wheat all impurities, say Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, &c., and make it perfectly clean for market, or for seed? If so, send an order to Farmers' Head Quarters, and procure one of Montgomery's Rockaway Fans, said by those who have tried them to be the best in use—Price $21. We have also on hand Bamborough's Fans, (have taken 54 Premiums,) Sinclair's Fans, Grant's do., Clinton's do., ranging in price from $12 to $16. All can be suited in price and quality.

BORUM & McLEAN,
aug 7 No. 11, Water street.

BUFFALO ROBES.

A FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY OF ALL sizes and qualities, sold very low at the Temple of Fashion.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
dec 4

MILLINERY, &c.

At Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

THE Subscriber has just received from the North a superb stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this and the adjoining counties. Her prices are moderate—at least one-half less than the usual profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the District. She is desirous to close out her Spring Fashions as early as possible, and therefore offers great bargains. Call early and examine for yourselves.

MRS. E. SIKES.
WOODVILLE, May 1 '55. tf

THE CITY BOOK STORE.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH take pleasure in informing their friends and customers in North Carolina that their

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

is again open, and they are prepared to fill all orders with their usual punctuality. They offer for sale a general assortment of School, Classical, Medical, Law, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, together with a large stock of

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Country Merchants, School Teachers, or others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases from us, as we are confident that we can offer greater inducements as to quantity, quality, and price, than any other establishment in this section of the country.

V. & G. are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order, and respectfully solicit the patronage of all who are in want.

Orders will meet with prompt attention directed to VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
City Book Store,
nov 13 Norfolk Va.

[WILLIAM T. HINTON.] [JOHN M. HINTON.

WILLIAM T. & J. M. HINTON,

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC & FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.
Broadwater st. Elizabeth City,

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have now received their entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which is large and complete, and all who are in want of Goods will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We shall spare no pains in endeavoring to give PERFECT SATISFACTION to all our customers.

☞ All Orders sent to us shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

my 8 W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST opening this morning a magnificent stock of new and fashionable Spring Goods, among which are Robe Silks of the latest importations.

Black Silks of the best makes and warranted to be as represented.

Light Silks, stripes and plaids, all colors.

Bareges of every kind, in band and collars, sleeves, edging and insertings.

Linen Lidkfs, and everything found in a complete assortment of Lace Goods.

Ginghams and Prints of entirely new styles.

Laces, &c.

Those who wish to have a choice article in the Dry Goods line can find it at the

BEE HIVE, No. 33 Main street.
Mar. 4. JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

SURE CURE;
BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for weakness or loss of Organic Powers, Pain in the Loins, Diseases of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose and Skin, Constitutional Debility, impediments to Marriage and all those horrid affections arising from indiscretions, no matter whether from intemperance, or the use of ardent spirits or any other cause.

TO YOUNG MEN,

especially who have become the victims of evil practices. Alas! what countless numbers of generous and noble-hearted beings have been swept to untimely tombs; thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre.

Those suffering from any of the following melancholy effects, should immediately apply to

DR. JOHNSTON.

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c., &c., &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, Confusion of ideas, Depression of Spirits, Forebodings of Evil, Aversion of Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick Street, Seven Doors from Baltimore St., East side, up the steps. ☞ Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO PAY.

The many thousands cured at this Institution, and the very extensive practice of Dr. Johnston (exceeding all others) besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted.

Dr. Johnston, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Parents and Guardians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of Heart, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, derangement of the Nervous System, Cough, and Symptoms of Consumption, also those serious mental effects, such as loss of Memory, Depression of Spirits or peculiar fits of melancholy, when the truth is they have been caused by indulging in Pernicious but alluring practices, destructive to both body and mind. Thus are swept from existence thousands who might have been of use to their country, a pleasure to their friends and ornaments to society.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

This grand and important Remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most debilitated individuals, many who had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the nervous system the whole faculties become restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life is raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the ruins of an emaciated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion. Such before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospects hourly darkens to the view; the mind is shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflections that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately,

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by DR. J. witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skilful and honorable physician.

N. B.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.

Weakness of the Organs immediately cured, and full vigor restored.

☞ All Letters post-paid—remedies sent by mail.

TIN WARE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOS. E. SMALL & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform the Merchants of Virginia and N. Carolina, to call and examine their large and complete stock of Tin Ware, of their own manufacture, comprising every article usually sold to Merchants. Having none but the best of workmen, we feel satisfied that our goods for style, durability, elegance and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the Union.

MERCHANTS' WARE.

Coffee Pots, 1 to 10 quarts, plain and riveted,
" Boilers, 2 to 10 " " " "
Covered Pails, pint to 20 quart,
Cans, 1 quart to 16 do
Wash Bowls, 3 sizes
Dish Pans, 4 sizes round and oval
Sauce Pans, pint to 8 quarts
Milk Strainers, plain and patent
Milking Pails, Candle Moulds
Measures, ½ gill to gallon, Oil Cans, 1 to 10 gallons,
Oil Stands, 15 gallons to 100 gallons,
Funnels, Cups, ½ pint, pint and quart
Scoops of all sizes.

Japanned Goods of every description, with the largest assortment of Britannia Ware, Lamps Lanterns &c., and in fact everything usually kept in a House Furnishing establishment.—Give us a call as we are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

Our Ware will be warranted in all cases. Remember the Sign of the Mammoth Octagon Show Case.

J. R. SMALL & CO.
Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot, No. 6 Union street. mh 4

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

JUST OPENED AT THE BEE HIVE.

THE greatest Bargains in rich and handsome goods which have come to hand yet.

SILKS! SILKS!

5000 yards Small Plaid China Silks, of the best quality and handsome colors, which will be run off at 25 cents per yard.

5000 yards Large Plaids and Stripes, choice Colors, 75 cents, worth $1 anywhere.

500 yards extra Stripes and Plaids, Plain and Colored, prices from $1 to $2,50 per yard, very rich

—ALSO—

Robe Silks of select styles, from $20 to $40 each dress, the Silk stock is choice and cheap.

BLACK SILKS.

The largest stock ever offered of the above, embracing every quality, from 87½ cents, to the very best imported at $4,00 per yard.

HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.

25 dozen of the above wide hem and good quality—we will sell at 50 cts.

50 dozen of plain Tape Border, from 37½ cents to the finest

Also, 5000 Colored Bordered, for Chldren, 6¼ cents each.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES,

At all prices and of the last styles. The above goods were purchased on the best terms, and purchasers will find them as represented. Call soon.

P. S.—As the Proprietor is always in the market, attending to the purchase of goods for this market, it enables him to select the newest and the cheapest.

Customers may rely on having the fashions as soon as they appear in the market.

The Bee Hive is on Main street Norfolk, Va.

ap 1 JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

J. B. DYER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles. HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort, and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store is medianely opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign.

JAMES B. DYER.
April 17, 1855

FROM FRANCE.

The largest assortment of Counterpanes, all sizes, of entirely new patterns, which will be sold cheap. Prices running from $3.50 to $10. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH,
mh 25 33 Main street Norfolk.

BE IT REMEMBERED,

PAPER GOODS can be had at $3.00 per cord of W. T. & J. M. HINTON.
my 20

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE, }
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854. }

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days: it seemed though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster.
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOUSH.—Sir. While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT. DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

SCALD HEAD, BREAST AND EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., London county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the stomach, loss of appetite; complexion sallow, &c., have almost gone, the other very weak. She used to say, Hampton's Tincture has been her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM—EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. [illegible] of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from the 12th to the 20th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Venable, 76 Pearl st., has been a great sufferer for eight years. Restored perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 108 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his ribs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thommasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected.—He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility: with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH, No. 19 Main street, Norfolk, Va., offer to the city and country trade, the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever before offered in this market.

Believing that the wants of the city and surrounding country, will sustain an establishment conducted on as extensive a scale as those found in the largest cities of the Union, they have been induced greatly to increase their stock, and have, during the last two or three weeks, purchased in the Northern and Eastern markets, (on the very best terms) a large supply of books in every department of literature, together with all foreign and domestic stationery, which they now offer for sale on as good terms as any establishment in the United States, and all together worthy of the patronage of an intelligent community.

They have made arrangements with all the principal publishers of the country, to be supplied with new publications, as soon as issued from the press. They have also obtained the agency of all the leading periodicals published in England and in this country, which they will furnish at the subscription prices.

All foreign books not on hand will be imported to order. V. & G. have connected with their store a very extensive Bookbindery and Blank book Manufactory, and with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books with punctuality and dispatch, and to bind printed books in the improved style.

Schools, Colleges and Libaries furnished with books on the most liberal terms.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will please examine our stock before going else where.

Norfolk Va., Jan. 15, 1856.

MODE DE PARIS.

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public, that I have just opened a splendid assortment of

PARIS HATS,

Opera, Merino, Silk and Mourning, a new article, the first ever imported in America; fashionable dress Mole Skin, and soft rich and elegant of superior quality, and a great variety of Canes, personally selected during my late tour in Europe. Those wishing a Paris Hat or one of my own make, as celebrated for their elegance, style, durability and cheapness, are respectfully invited to give me an early call.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
dec 4 No. 7 Market Square Norfolk Va.

TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 7, MARKET SQUARE,
Norfolk, Va.

THE Proprietor is happy to inform the merchants and citizens of the old North State, that his store is now open, and he is prepared to execute every order from one Hat to a Case in the most fashionable style, and at the shortest possible notice.

Every arrival from the North will add fresh and the most approved styles of gentlemen's HATS, CAPS, CANES, BOYS' CAPS, LADIES' FURS, BUFFALO, WOLF, COON, FOX ROBES, DRIVING AND DUCKING GLOVES, and a full and complete assortment is effected. A call from my old friends and customers is solicited.

R. H. STEVENS,
nov 6 Practical Hatter

THE

E. CITY, BOOT AND SHOE STORE
KNOX & JACKSON,
(Successors to [illegible] Windlice.)

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia a large and varied assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Their stock, if examined, will be found to consist of the following articles:—Ladies' boots and shoes; Gaiter boots, black, fawn, bronze and other colors; Linen gaiters; English and French kid; French and American Morocco slippers, thick and thin soled; a superior bronzed slipper, besides various low-priced boots and slippers. Misses' boots, bootees and slippers; black, bronze and other colored gaiters; French Morocco, goat, patent leather, and other boots; black, blue and bronze slippers, various styles. Children's boots, bootees, and gaiter boots; Morocco welt; assorted lace do.; colored gaiter do. of superior quality.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Superior French calfskin boots: American do.; patent leather do., a superior article; pegged boots of various styles from $2 to $5; Gaiter boots, Scotch brogans Congress calf boots; various styles of kip, calf, and Morocco boots: bootees; kip brogans, &c.

BOYS' WEAR.—Calf and kip boots: calf and kip brogans, and a very superior article of boys patent Montgomery's; youths' boots; bootees and shoes of same qualities and styles.

HATS AND TRUNKS.—A large assortment of various styles, from a 50 cents wool hat, to a $5 silk beaver, including every variety between said prices.

Travelling and sulky Trunks, and Valises, of fine stock.

The above goods have been laid in on favorable terms, and will be sold at reasonable profits to prompt customers. Be sure to call at the sign of the Black Boot on Road Street.

KNOX & JACKSON.
E City, April 24, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm heretofore existing under the style of JONES & BUTT has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by ARTHUR JONES, on his individual account; and those who may want any description of riding vehicle—Carriage, Rockaway, Baggy Sulkey, &c.—or who may want any work done in the Coach Manufacturing or repairing line, are assured that their wants will be supplied and their orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most faithful manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

ARTHUR JONES.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his many friends who patronized him while a member of the firm of Jones & Butt, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to Mr. Jones, who will in future conduct the business in his own name.

GEORGE S. BUTT.
Oct. 16, 1855.

FOR RENT.

FOR THE Balance of the year, that desirable mercantile stand on Wide Water Street, lately occupied by Wm. Halsey. Possession given immediately. For further information, apply to James W. T. Banks, or

A. H. CURRAN.
E. City, April 8, 1856.—tf.

AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST RECEIVED a full stock of the above in Red and White, all widths, at the lowest prices.

Also, Strip'd Carpets and Figured Stair do

Rugs and Door Mats in every variety.

Also floor Oil Cloths, Table do., Druggest very low. Call and see before purchasing.—These and many others can be found at the Bee Hive. JAMES SMITH.
March 18, No. 33 Main street Norfolk

COLLARS AND SLEEVES AT ALL PRICES, and of the latest styles.—The above goods were purchased on the best terms, and purchasers will find them as represented. Call soon.

P. S.—As the proprietor is always in the market, attending to the purchase of goods for this market, it enables him to select the newest and the cheapest. Customers may rely on having the fashions as soon as they appear in the market. The Bee Hive is No. 33, Main Street.

mh25 JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 3d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL,
Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused [L. S.] the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. [feb 5-6m]

MECHANIC'S HOTEL,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he has taken the spacious house formerly kept by Elihu Williams, dec'd, and opened it for the accommodation of the public. He is now prepared to accommodate from twenty to twenty-five boarders comfortably. His table shall at all times be supplied with the best the market will afford, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS:

Board, per day 75
" " week, 3,50
" " month, 16.00

S. S. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Jan. 29—1y

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $50. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia, do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters,
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va

TIN WARE
AND
SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON

business in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind.

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.

july 10—tf THOS. J. MISKELL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. C., is prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metalic Coffins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

CALEB SIKES

May 1, 1855—tf.

HOUSE CARPENTERS.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following:

Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Match do.,
Hollows and Rounds do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.

With many other patterns of Planes, and a large variety of **General House Carpenters Hardware.**

Call and see us. dec 18

JUST RECEIVED

263 CASES STRAW GOODS.

ANTICIPATING AN EARLY AND LARGE trade I have laid in a very extensive assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS.

My stock is carefully selected of the largest manufactories in the United States and embraces every thing new and desirable, at prices that cannot fail to please. Merchants and the trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere as I am determined to sell at the lowest rates, and on such terms as cannot be surpassed by any first class Wholesale Northern House.

R. H. STEVENS,
Practical Hatter,
No. 7, Market Square, Norfolk Va.
Feb. 26

NEW FALL STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS!

THE subscriber takes occasion to return her most sincere acknowledgments to the ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon her, and to announce that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Esther Sikes, where she has laid in a large and well selected stock of

Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers &c.

In addition to her own stock, she has bought out the entire stock of Mrs. Sarah Laboryeaux, just received from the North, which, together, constitute the largest and most attractive assortment of Millinery Goods ever offered in this Town. Ladies desirous of obtaining the latest and most approved styles of Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., will find it to their interest to give me a call.

MRS. M. C. CASEY.
Oct. 30—tf.

THE SUMMER OF THE PESTILENCE.

A HISTORY of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va., A. D. 1855, by Rev. Dr. Armstrong, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Norfolk. 50c.

An Essay on Liberty and Slavery, by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, L. L. D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, $1,00.

Light and Darkness; or, the shadow of Fate, a story of fashionable life, by a Lady of Charlottsville Virginia, 75c.

Letters from the United States, Cuba, and Canada, by the Hon. Amelia M. Murray, 1,00.

The mystic and other Poems, by Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus" 50c.

Edith Hale, a village story, by Thrace Talman, $1,25c.

The Letters of Madame De Sevigne to her Daughter and friends, edited by Mrs. Hale, 1,25.

The views and opinions of American Statesman on Foreign Immigration, being a collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, crime &c., by John P. Sanderson, $1,50

The above with all the new books are for sale by

ap 25 VICKERY & GRIFFITH.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,
FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
At Low Prices for Cash!

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,

Nos 444 and 446 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,)
NEW YORK,

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONSTANTLY receiving a well assorted stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of

RICH VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS,
in new designs;
SUPERIOR ENGLISH & AMERICAN 3-PLY,
and ingrain carpets;

Comprising many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for first-class trade.—Also,—

Twilled and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR CARPETS.

OIL-CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 24 feet. IN various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano Covers of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Phild and Plain Mattings.

Window Shades of Desirable Styles.

Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices.

THE OLD DOMINION.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH have received the Old Domion; or, the Southampton Massacre. A novel, by G. P. R. James, price 50 cts.

History of Hernando Cortez, by Abbott, 62 cts.

The Wonders on Science, by Henry Mayhew, 75 cts.

Notes on Duels and Duelling, alphabetically arranged, with a preliminary historical essay, by Sarengo Sabine $1,25.

Hypathia; or new foes with an old face, by Charles Kingsley.

Pictures of Europe, framed in ideas, by C. A. Bartol, $1,25.

Treatise on Punctuation, by Wilson. $1.

The Elements of Character, by M. C. Chandler, 62.

The Lake Shore; or, the Slave, the Serf and the Apprentice, by Emile Souvestre, author of the Attic Philosopher, 75 cts.

ap 1

LATEST ARRIVAL.

JUST Received this morning at the Bee Hive, a complete assortment of Mourning Collars and Sleeves in setts and separate. Also Mourning Handkerchiefs of every quality. Veils of every quality, in Crape and Love Lace, do. Tissues, Barege &c.,

Hosiery of every kind, from the smallest size to the largest Kid Gloves in black, White and Colored, of the best makes and warranted good.

Spring Goods of every kind daily received.

March 18, 1856. JA